

MARCH

The Last Chance!
We invite the special attention of deserters and absentees, and all their kindred and friends, to General Orders Nos. 2 and 3, by Gen. Lee. Also to the notices by Capt. J. V. Ashurst, Enrolling Officer for this county, who will furnish those who report to him transportation to their commands, and a statement that they are entitled to the amnesty proposed.

It is evident from the tenor of Gen. Lee's orders, since being charged with the command of all the armies of the Confederacy, that a new and rigid order of discipline will be introduced; and it will be taken for granted that those who fail to avail themselves of liberal pardon now proposed, are incorrigible, and deserve the utmost penalty of military law. The time is short—choose the path marked out by duty, patriotism and honor, instead of continuing in the one that leads to dishonor, and almost certain disgraceful death.

We have assurances that a considerable force of Gen. Forrest's Cavalry is now on the way to this section, to scour it effectively in search of deserters. Henceforward it will be a much harder and more dangerous service on the part of deserters, to escape arrest, than that of the regular service.

The Asheville Advertiser has been removed to this section, and is now published at Oxford, in this county.

The Cherokee Argus, has been revived and is now published by L. M. Stiff, Esq., Centre, Ala.

The Terrapin failed to make the connection this week, owing to three or four sunny days, during he had to sun himself—or perhaps he has been so far outdone in extravagant tales by the "intelligent officer" and "reliable gentleman" that he has retired in disgust.

FLOW MOULDS at L. W. Cannon's Store to exchange for Produce.

ENROLLING OFFICE, CALHOUN CO.
Jacksonville, March 12, '65.

THE attention of all soldiers who are improperly absent from their original commands, is called to the general amnesty and pardon offered by Gen. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederate States. Now is the last opportunity you will have to wipe off the disgrace and stigma attached to your names. Your country bleeding at every pore, and struggling for all that is dear to man, earnestly implores your return to duty. Come and report at once—papers will be furnished that will take you through to your commands and reinstate you in all your former privileges.

This opportunity will not be allowed you after the 25th inst.

J. V. ASHURST,
Capt. & En. Officer for Calhoun co.

EN. OFFICE, CALHOUN CO.
Jacksonville, March 10th, '65.

To the Citizens of Calhoun Co.

A obedience to recent orders from Maj. Gen. Lee, I am ordered to collect all government arms and accoutrements in the possession of citizens. You are therefore requested to bring them forward immediately. Your country is sadly in need of them, and it is your interest to deliver them without waiting to be called on in person. Any information given me by citizens where arms or accoutrements can be found, will be kept strictly confidential.

J. V. ASHURST,
Capt. & En. Officer, Calhoun co.

Headquarters Confederate Armies,
February 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to be undertaken in the Gulf, I feel assured that the soldiers, who have long and nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, will require no exhortation to respond to the call of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted from their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men, with arms in their hands, can have but one answer. They cannot barter their manhood for peace, or the right of self government for life and property—justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. The last opportunity will be afforded them to wipe out their disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order. Headquarters, except where there may be those who may be prevented by the interruption of communications, and they may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer duly authorized to be forwarded as soon as possible; and upon presenting the certificate of each officer, showing a compliance with this requirement, he shall receive the pardon hereby offered. Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offense, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor will the offer of pardon extend to other offenses than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted to those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave. They shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for amnesty will be entertained.

Having now resolved, from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote his energies to the common defense. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and, with our brave army, sustained by

a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with a firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed,) **R. E. LEE, General.**

Headquarters Confederate Armies,
February 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

Discipline—The efficiency of the army has been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands and joining others, the service of which was more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion. The Article of War exposes the offender to similar punishment, and subjects the receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Orders No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others, without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, on complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached by neglecting to do so. The names of such absentees will be reported forthwith to these headquarters, by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands. As soon as practicable inspections will be made, and charges preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

(Signed) **R. E. LEE, General.**

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA
March 3, 1865.

To the people of Alabama:

The recent rejection of all propositions for peace by the authorities of the United States, and the presentation to us of the only terms on which this desolating war can be stopped, that we must lay down our arms and submit to the behests of Lincoln with the promise only to be liberal in the exercise of the pardoning power (thus treating the people of the Confederate States, both in their individual and sovereign capacity, as criminals) leave us but one choice. We must either become the slaves of Yankee masters, degrading us to equality with the negroes, subjecting us and our children and our children's children to a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage; or we must with the help of God, and our own strong arms and brave hearts, establish our freedom and independence. Subjugation means the confiscation of your property to pay Lincoln's war debt and gratify abolition hatred, and the destruction of all the rights and liberties of freemen. Submission is but subjugation, coupled with everlasting disgrace and dishonor. Such terms of peace, the freemen of Alabama can never accept.

It matters not now, what were your opinions at the time Alabama seceded from the United States. We are all now placed on the same footing. All have, in some form, participated in the war. We have sent to the bloody field of battle, our sons, our fathers or our brothers; we have equipped them for the conflict; we have sustained them by our acts; we have encouraged them with all the powers of language, by our smiles and our tears, to fight for all that freemen prize, or freemen hope. We have all taken part in electing to the presidency, to the governorships, to Congress and to our State Legislatures, those who have sworn to support the Constitution and the cause of the Confederate States. In every form in which mankind can be bound in law and morals we have all been, and are still, involved in maintaining the Confederate States as "free, sovereign and independent." Our lives, our property, protection to our wives and children, our liberty and honor are staked, on the result of the war. Common weal, or common woe, awaits us all. The fate of the traitor and the tory ever will be, as it has ever been, to deserve and receive the execrations of the living and the curse of posterity. Let us then be united; in union there is strength. Let us unite our hands and our hearts in one more effort to secure safety to our property, to our families, and liberty to our selves and to our children.

The reverses sustained by our armies, in view of the doom threatened against us, ought not to paralyze, but ought to arouse all our energies, and call forth the highest evidence of patriotism.

Unless the people of Alabama will do voluntarily what they cannot, by law, be compelled to do, I fear that Alabama cannot be successfully defended against the dangers now impending over her. The Legislature at the extra and regular sessions, with a full knowledge of the condition of the State, failed to provide new or more efficient means of defense.

I wish their action may prove to have been founded in wisdom; but I fear for the consequences to the State.

The militia of the State, known as the 21 class by the laws of Congress, have been reduced to a very few. The precise number, it is not necessary to report to state here, but united with all the available Confederate troops, it is not sufficient to defend against the forces with which the State is now threatened. Under the operations of the State laws, the first class militia cannot, without their consent, be ordered beyond the limits of their respective counties. The first class is now composed of boys between 16 and 17 years old and men between 50 and 60 years of age, those between 45 and 50 having been, by the

laws of Congress, placed in Confederate service under Confederate officers. In three of the Congressional districts, in North Alabama, the first class has not been and cannot, by law, be organized. The first class according to reports made to this office, amounts to over thirty thousand. The boys between 16 and 17 amount to about four thousand. To this class, this appeal is made, and especially to the brave boys, whose hearts love liberty, and who know no such word as fear or jail.

Alabama is now threatened on the North on the South and on the West. Large numbers of vessels, loaded with troops, I am advised, are now in the outer bay of Mobile. The enemy's forces at Pensacola have recently been largely increased. From Vicksburg from New Orleans, forces have started in the direction of Mobile. A considerable force of the enemy is still in North Alabama, and that threatens to come into Central and South Alabama.

In this crisis, I make one more appeal to your manhood and love of country. Do you love your State? You will not hesitate to rally to her defense. Would you keep and enjoy your property? You must now defend it. Do you love your wives and children? You must prepare at once to defend them, your homes and your firesides. Do you love your mothers and your sisters? They, young men put on the armor of war, and strike for them, for God and your native land. Do you love liberty? You must draw your swords, shoulder your guns and show, by your acts, that you will be freemen. Will you be slaves or will you be freemen, people of Alabama? Will you secure the blessings of liberty to your selves and your children? Will you have independence and peace? The path to liberty and to peace will be found where your country's soldiers stand. The road to safety, to liberty, to honor and to glory leads over the same ground.

The orders to the 2d class militia have been issued, and they must be promptly obeyed. All who will volunteer under this appeal will be received, singly, in squads or in companies, battalions or in regiments. They have the right to select their own officers. They will be armed and equipped.

Orders from the Adjutant General's Office will indicate the places of rendezvous and the officers to whom you may report.

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

N. B. All newspapers published in the State will insert one time and send receipted account to Executive Department for payment with copy of publication.

OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'L.
MONTGOMERY ALA., March 5, 1865.

General Orders No. 9.
I. All men and boys, who belong to the 1st class "County Reserves," who are not by the laws of this State, compelled to do military service without the limits of their respective counties, who are appealed to by the address of the Executive of the State, of this date, and who are willing to volunteer for the defense of the State, for the defense of their homes, their mothers, their wives, their daughters and their sisters, are directed to report to the commanders of the 2d class "State Militia" of their several counties, who will report them, in person, with the following paragraphs of this General Order, for duty.

II. The commanders of the 2d class "State Militia" of this State, will each, without delay assemble his entire command, and such others as are patriotic volunteers, and report to him as directed by paragraph No. 1, of this General Order, and proceed with them immediately, and report them for duty, as directed by the subsequent paragraphs of this General Order.

III. 1. The Commandants of the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, Sumter and Washington, will report to Brig. Gen. B. Y. Ramsey at Mobile.

2. The Commandants of the counties of Autauga, Barbour, Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Russell and Tallapoosa, will report to Col. Ed. Harrison, Special Aid to the Governor, at Montgomery city.

3. The Commandants of the counties of Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Lowndes and Monroe will report to the Commandant of the Military Post at Pollard.

4. The Commandants of the counties of Coffee, Dale and Henry, will report to Col. Richard F. Cook, Special aid-de-camp to the Governor, at Elba, Coffee county.

5. The Commandants of the counties of Bibb, Dallas, Greene, Marengo, Perry, Pickens and Wilcox, will report at Selma, to Col. W. M. Smith, aid-de-camp to the Governor.

6. The Commandants of the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, DeKalb, Jefferson, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby and Talladega, will report to Col. L. W. Lawler, Special aid-de-camp to the Governor at the city of Tuscaloosa.

IV. Transportation will be procured by each of the commandants above named, for the parties who may report to him, to the place of rendezvous, which will be paid for by the State, on presentation of accounts, certified to by him, or by some one appointed by him for that purpose.

V. Necessary clothing and blankets should be provided by each man and boy; but none should encumber himself with unnecessary baggage.

VI. Each mess must provide cooking utensils by command of

T. H. WATTS,
Governor and Commander in Chief.
H. P. WATKINS & I. G.

Late News.

SENATORIA, March 2.—A New York telegram says that French papers contain the report that the steam ship Offord, recently off the coast of France is a Confederate cruiser.

A large number of cases and barrels have been transferred to her from English steamers.

SENATORIA, March 1.—Northern papers of the 27th have been received.

Gen. Gilmore sends an official dispatch to Gen. Halleck, dated Charleston, 18th, announcing the capture of that city with two hundred cannon and supply of fixed ammunition. He says the cotton-ware houses were crowded with quartermaster stores. The railroad bridges and two iron clads were burned by the Rebels, and that all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorest classes.

The capture of Fort Anderson, North Carolina, is also announced.

The Tribune's Washington Special correspondent says it is estimated that Charleston and Fort Anderson, with the certain capture of Mobile, will liberate twenty-five thousand men from the navy, who can be put in the army.

Mr. Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix on the 27th announcing the capture of Wilmington. The following summary of telegraphic news from Cincinnati, and a dispatch of the 23d, says the Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution by 34 majority.

The New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously favored the resolution asking the Government to send Gen. Anderson in a national ship to hoist over Fort Sumter the flag raised in 1861.

A Washington special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated the 23d, reports that Gen. R. E. Lee had attacked Gen. Grant and defeated him.

Monday, March 4.—Mobile is strongly manned. She has issued a proclamation ordering the people to prepare for it, and urges all non-combatants to leave.

Accord, March 4.—Richmond dates of the 18th say the House passed several Senate bills, including a bill to provide a penalty for the non-delivery of letters due for 1-64; and a bill exempting maple sugar from the tariff.

On the 22d the Senate passed a bill to more effectually prevent and punish absentees and deserters from the army.

The House received a message from the President in response to a resolution of inquiry, enclosing telegrams from Gen. Halleck, in relation to the failure to destroy the cotton at Savannah.

Gen. Hardee stated that the cotton was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved the city.

A special dispatch from the Savannah Herald dated Feb. 19th says, Gen. Hardee evacuated Charleston on Friday night, after sinking the guns of the batteries, and destroying a portion of the ammunition. All the gunboats and ironclads in the river were blown up. The steamboats and blockade runners were scattered and sunk. They will be easily raised. Nearly all the cotton was burned. The large Central Depot, with two thousand bales was fired. Over one hundred kegs of powder in it exploded killing and wounding one hundred people. More than two hundred guns and a large amount of ammunition was lost.

Monday, March 4.—The House has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the ensign law, and accept it from the State under officers of their own choice.

Yan 61; say 43.

Monday, March 7.—The House adopted a resolution in favor of using negroes as laborers in the army, but opposed to using them as soldiers.

Monday, March 8.—The enemy 20,000 strong have assembled at Pensacola, Gen. Asher, Andrews, Davis and Steele commanding.

It is reported that the enemy intended cutting off our communication with Mobile, which place they believed to be on the eve of evacuation.

Last Sunday an order was issued at Pensacola, to be read at dress parade to the troops, to respect private property, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding officer.

FROM THE CAROLINA FRONT.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 1st inst. says: We had the pleasure last evening of a few minutes conversation with a gentleman from Charlotte, N. C. He left that place on Tuesday, Feb. 21, and arrived here last night—being one week on the road. He came by the way of Spartanburg and Laurens—a distance of about two hundred miles, traveling only in the day.

Sherman, when our informant left Charlotte, was at Cheraw, thirty-eight miles from Charlotte. It is thought he has not his full force with him at that place.

The enemy destroyed the railroad as they advanced.

A commission had visited Charlotte to decide upon the expediency of altering the railroad track and saving railroad stock. It was decided favorably upon.

The citizens of Charlotte were not much alarmed. But few were making arrangements to leave the place.

The commissary stores were all being removed to central North Carolina.

It was rumored that Gen. A. P. Hill was on his way to re-join Beauregard. Other reinforcements were also daily arriving.

The Treasury department had been removed to Richmond.

The Columbia newspapers, it is said, had succeeded in saving some of their stock and moving it to Charlotte.

Our informant thinks the rumor in our city of the flight on the Catawba river is incorrect.

It was rumored in Charlotte that Wilmington had been evacuated.

It is believed that a large force of the enemy had been landed on the North Carolina coast—destination unknown.

The cotton in Charlotte had all been removed outside the city, preparatory to burning.

The express company saved all the goods in their charge at Columbia.

Gov. Vance issued a stirring and patriotic proclamation. He was also announced to speak in Charlotte on Wednesday Feb. 22.

When our informant left Charlotte, Richmond had not been evacuated, neither saw there any disposition to do so.

Mr. St. Johns, formerly of the nitre bureau, had been appointed commissary general in place of Northrup.

Congress has adjourned.

It is rumored that a negro bill of some kind had passed both Houses.

Gen. Grant had not yet made any movement.

Gen. Lee has not yet made any change in officers.

There has been no fighting recently around Richmond.

Gov. Marshall was at Unionville. He has issued another proclamation to the people of South Carolina.

The following telegrams were received by Mobile Register:

Woolville, March 1.—The New Orleans Times of February 28th says the rumor of the expulsion from Matamoros of Elchison, the Federal consul at that post, is confined by his arrival at the mouth of the river in the steamer Patron.

The office of the Consulate at Matamoros is closed.

The Tribune attributes it to the fact of non-recognition to Maximilian's Government by the United States.

A railroad from the river to the basin near New Orleans has been built to transport troops.

Gold in New Orleans is 302.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Richmond, February 28.

The Senate bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of armies in the field, was amended and passed.

The Senate bill to require male refugees to perform military service in the reserve force, passed the Senate.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for the employment of slaves to labor with the armies in the field and upon fortifications, was amended and passed—yeas 45; nays 9.

The Charleston Courier is now run by the Yankees. Copies of the date 2d and 3d received here to-day. The garfison consists of 600 whites and several thousand negroes. Enlistments were increasing rapidly.

Northern dates of the 26th giving particulars of the capture of Wilmington, claim 7,000 prisoners and 80 guns captured. Citizens state that the Rebels burned 10,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of rosin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strong in the city.

Canby will move from Pensacola to co-operate with Thomas against Mobile.

Recruiting is very active in Ohio.

During the discussion of the fortification bill in the Yankee Congress, Reverdy Johnson stated that if the war continues two years longer, it was by no means certain we should not have a foreign war. Advances from France, he said, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable period.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

The London Globe of Feb. 12th says no French Minister to Washington will be appointed until the late Mr. Dayton's post is filled by a bearer of satisfactory intelligence respecting the threats made against Mexico. The London Times says that when the French Minister, Mercier, was recalled from Washington, the American Government was led to understand that a new agent would be accredited, until President Lincoln should recognize the Empire of Mexico. His recognition not having been forthcoming, there is no French Minister at Washington.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Augusta, March 8.—The Charlotte Road has been torn up to one mile above Blackstock and about half destroyed. The enemy, on the 25th, crossed the ferry. On the 28th they were in Lancaster district, threatening Cheraw. They burned and desolated everything on their line of march. On the 28th the left wing of their cavalry, was within twenty-five miles of Charlotte. The main body was in Lancaster's river.

Reports were still current in Charlotte that Lee had badly defeated Grant.

Scofield has been repulsed with heavy loss on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

Hardee's column was at Cheraw and Waynesboro. Sherman was endeavoring to cut them off. Johnston was moving to confront the enemy at Fayetteville.

The rolling stock of the Charlotte and Greensboro railroad has been withdrawn to Greensboro. The accumulating rolling stock is being sent off rapidly, and will all be saved.

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY IN MOBILE BAY.

MOBILE, March 11.

Fourteen vessels more have been added to the fleet to-day, making twenty-one in sight of the city.

Great activity prevails with the enemy in the Lower Bay, and all the signs indicate an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Augusta, March 11.

The greatest enthusiasm is apparent in the streets of this city to-day. Thousands of soldiers from the armies of Virginia and Tennessee have congregated here during the past ten days.

The enemy have been progressing very slowly in their movements since they left Chester.

The rumors of a battle having been fought between our forces and the left wing of the Yankee army, near Florence, have not been authenticated.

The Yankees occupy about sixty miles in width as they move.

Our forces were operating on their north side, skirmishing heavily daily and exhausting Sherman's strength by a series of annoyances, avoiding battle as much as possible. Gen. Hardee has effected a junction with the main body of our army at or near Wmmsboro, North Carolina.

The Yankee accounts of the fall of Wilmington magnify the affairs very much. Our actual loss was not over one hundred men.

Negro enlistments are progressing rapidly in Charleston and Savannah.

A large number of Yankee recruiting agents, cotton buyers, quartermasters and commissaries are operating in the neighborhood of Savannah, going as far as the Altamaha.

A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, from Richmond, says the negro soldier bill was lost by one majority in the Senate, on the 24th February.

ENEMY ADVANCING FROM PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, March 12.

A large portion of the fleet has disappeared.

The enemy are reported advancing in force from Pensacola.